The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,892.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

HOOD—March 17th, at Chandleigh, Devon, the wife of J. K. Jacomb Hood, Esq., of Hurdah, Central Provinces, of a daughter.

La TOUCHE—On Easter Sunday, at Surat, the wife of Captain William Paget La Touche, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

Death.

SUMNER—April 12th, at Meadow Street, Fort, Mr. Henry Jackson Sumner, Marine Contractor, aged 31 years and 3 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 4th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday, the 20th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 100 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday, the 27th April, at Noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	20
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 16th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail with quick despatch.)

MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain Ponsonby. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 31st instant.)

The Ship "PERISIAN," 710 tons register, Captain Watt, classed in Veritas.

This Ship has just come out of Dock, having been caulked and coppered, is now ready to receive Cargo and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 8th April 1868. Agents of Ship *Perisian*.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May. For light freight apply to B. P. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DILBHUR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LEONIDAS," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent for Captain Thompson.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain McPherson, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain McPherson, Barque *Lauretta*.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned as STEVEDORES, was DISSOLVED on the 8TH APRIL 1868, by mutual consent.

L. LAWSON,
H. J. SUMNER,

The business will in future be carried on by me.
9th April 1868. L. LAWSON.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS, up to 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, for the supply of—

8,000 lbs. of PRESERVED POTATOES.

A Cash Deposit of Ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the Articles at the tendered rate, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Article not being supplied within the time specified in the Tender, or not being tendered of approved quality.

The Potatoes will be subject to the survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards its rejection or otherwise.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 11th April 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, for the supply of—

100 Cholera Belts,	As per
100 Flannel Shirts,	pattern
100 Worsted Socks,	can be
100 Flannel Drawers,	seen
100 Flannel Bauians,	upon
50 Night Caps.	application in this office.

A Cash Deposit of ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the Articles at the tendered rates, should accompany each Tender, which Deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Articles not being supplied within the time specified in the Tender.

The Articles will be subject to the survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 9th April 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, ecliarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d· and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co, Limited Umballa, Mecan Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Call of Rs. 31-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 and Rs. 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rs. 65-7-3 and 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares, (making Rs. 87-4-4 and 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share paid) on or before the 25th May next, at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 25th May, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs.130-14-7 and Rs. 174-8-9 or £12 and £16 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this office.

HARRY RIVERS, Major Genl., R.E., Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Late Supreme Court File.

Equity Side.

Manockbai, widow of Dorabjee Framjee, deceased ..... *Versus.* } *Plaintiff.*

Dadabhoy Framjee and Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhaba, the Executors of last Will and Testament of Eduljee Framjee, deceased, and Nusserwan. Jee Manockjee ..... } *Defendants.*

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above Cause, and bearing date the 15th day of September 1866, the following PROPERTY will be sold in three several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of April 1868:—

Lot No. 1

All the Estate and Interest of Eduljee Framjee, deceased (the testator in the Pleadings in the above cause mentioned), in all that piece or parcel of Land or ground of Pension and Tax, situate at Hunooman Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 445, situated in the sub-district of Fort, situate on the west side of the Hunooman Street, formerly occupied by Eduljee Framjee, deceased, and now occupied by Dadabhoy Framjee, and which said premises are subject to free passage for sweeper and for refuse water, allowed to Byramjee Jamsetjee Putvurgur, his heirs, and assigns, and contain by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts; and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Hunooman Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hormusjee Burjorjee, on or towards the South by the property of Byramjee Jamsetjee, and on or towards the North by the property of Rustomjee Nowrojee Ardhu.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of Eduljee Framjee, deceased (the testator in the Pleadings in the above cause mentioned), in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 8, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, situated in the sub-district of Fort, situate on the south side of Tod Street, formerly occupied by Eduljee Framjee or his tenants, and now occupied by Manockbai, widow of Dorabjee Framjee, and others; and which said premises contain by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonjee Framjee, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee, on or towards the South by the property of Eduljee Framjee Albesse, and on or towards the North by the Tod Street.

Lot No. 3.

All that Estate and Interest of Eduljee Framjee, deceased (the testator in the Pleadings of the above cause mentioned), in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at Erskine Road, without the Fort of Bombay, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,350, situated in the sub-district of Bholeshwur in the Girgaum and Malabar Hill ward, situate on the north side of the said Erskine Road, formerly occupied by Eduljee Framjee, deceased, or his tenants, and now occupied by Munchorjee Bhicoajee; and which said premises contain by admeasurement 381 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Ali Sahib bin Bailoo Meya Coor, on or towards the West by the property of Shaik Husson Movinker, on or towards the North by the Public Street, and on or towards the South by the Erskine Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the MASTER IN EQUITY, or at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 3 Hummum Street, or at the Office of Messrs. LEATHES, Solicitors for the Defendant, DADABHOY FRAMJEE, No. 4 Meadow Street, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE BHABA, Apollo Street.—Dated this 31st day of March 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at English prices. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than Invoice Cost.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.
22, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS —Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the Office, 14 Meadow Street. HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned TEAK TIMBER will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hutgurh, in the Abhena Peta, of the Khandeish Zilla, on the 5th May 1868:—

2,800 Teak Logs, superior
2,000 Teak Posts.

Further information will be afforded on application to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or to the Mahalkurry of Abhena.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Talloda, 3rd April 1868

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER and M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEM, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial, Financs, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited), held at the Office of Messrs HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys to the Liquidators, on the 4th of April instant, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the Report and Accounts laid before the Meeting be adopted.

That the Liquidators having conducted the business in a satisfactory manner for a very long time without having employed a manager to assist them, a bonus of one and a half per cent in addition to the commission of two and half per cent. be paid them on realised assets, and that a sum of Rs. 1,000 he presented to Mr. Anundrao Venayekrao for his valuable assistance rendered to the Liquidators.

G. S. CLAY.
Chairman of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at moderate and uniform rates, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Six Months in India. 2 vols. By Miss Mary Carpenter ..... Rs.	13 8
Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately	5 12
Life in Abyssinia: being notes collected during three years' residence and travels in that country. By M. Parkyns. 2nd edn., with a new introduction, Map and illustrations.....	5 12
Body and Mind, the nervous system and its derangements. "Mens Sana in Corpora Sano." By G. Y. Hunter, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., H.M.I.S. 2nd edn.	2 12
Outlines of Physiology, human and comparative. 2 vols. Illustrated By J. Marshall, F.R.S.	24 0
Engineering Field-Work. Vol. 2. Waterworks: or, the distribution of water in towns under the constant and intermittent systems. Gauging streams, Sewers, Sewage, and Irrigation. By W. D. Haskoll, C.E	15 0
Dickens's Bleak House. Author's illust. Edn ...	2 12
Benfey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. 2nd edition.....	8 0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1868. By J. Timbs..	3 12
Thackeray's The Newcomes. Vol. I. (Vol. 5 of the new illustrated edition)	5 12
——— Pendennis. 2 vols. Vols. 3 and 4 ditto.....	11 8
Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves. By Drs S. W. Mitchell, G. R. Morehouse, and W. W. Keen, U. S. Army.....	4 8
Practical Billiards. Illustrated. By W. Dufton...	12 0
A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. With index referring to every important word	5 12
General M. W. Smith's Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery	9 8
The Structure and Functions of the Eye, illustrative of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. By S. Thomson, M.D.....	5 12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with tunes, small size	1 8
The Forlorn Hope. By Edmund Yates	1 8
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, By O. W. Holmes	0 8
St. Ronan's Well. By Sir W. Scott	0 8
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe.....	0 12
Adventures of Joseph Andrews. By H. Fielding	1 8
The Iliad of Homer. 2 vols. By the Earl of Derby.	7 8
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary.....	60 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, No. 5, for March, 1868 (a waltz, a galop, and 3 songs)	1 0
Handel's Israel in Egypt, Sacred Oratorio. By Dr. J. Clarke	0 12
Waltz.—"La Fugitive"—Grand valse de salon. By Mrs. W. G. Stretton	1 8
Song.—The good bye at the door. Ballad. By S. Glover	1 8
——— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Christy Minstrels	1 8
——— Jenny Lind's Good Night. By H. West.	1 8
——— There is no love like a mother's. Ballad ...	1 4
——— The Irish Emigrant. By Lady Dufferin ..	1 4
——— Pretty Jemima (don't say no). By P. Hall	1 8
——— Sing me that song again. By R. March...	1 8
——— Come home father. By H. Clay	1 4
——— Hilda. By J. E. Carpenter	1 8

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 11th April 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED a MECHANIC acquainted with the beating and keeping in order STEAM FRAME and CIRCULAR SAWS. Apply to Mr. McKENZIE, Tank Bunder, Saw Mill.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to FINLAY, CLARK & Co. 1 Forbes Street.

TO LET, two FURNISHED COTTAGES at Paunchgunny. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to L. LAWSON, No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort. 9th April 1868.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. Smith, P. & O. Co., with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stable, and every suitable convenience for Europeans. Satisfactory references have been given by the old tenants of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

SELF-ACTING TABLE PUNKHAS.
ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE, Francott's renowned POCKET REVOLVERS.
ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK, in Tin Boxes of 1 lb. each, very suitable for Invalids, up-country and Home Travellers.
ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE & TURKISH SWEETMEATS and CHRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
ROSSELET & Co.

WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES supplied from Home by every Mail.
ROSSELET & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Punkhas.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS' and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that SHAREHOLDERS claiming to participate in the Assets of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, (Limited) are hereby required to present LETTERS of ALLOTMENT of SHARES and RECEIPTS for CALLS PAID, at the Office of Messrs HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to the Liquidators, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, for the purpose of being examined. All holders not being Original Allottees will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from the Original Allottees; and all Shareholders who neglect to attend to this Notice will be excluded from participation in any Dividend which may be declared on the Shares in such Company.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE,
Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation.

Bombay, 6th April 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell in may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER India

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and packed in a perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for Sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of peoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a few AUSTRALIAN HORSES, thoroughly BROKEN IN to HARNESS. Price moderate, to close the account by the 16th instant. For particulars apply at the Byculla Commission Stables.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., on WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 o'clock, to appoint a Liquidator in place of MR. A. D. GRANT.

THE INSTALLATION MEETING of LODGE "EMULATION," No. 1,100 (E. C.) will be held in the above Hall on THURSDAY next, 16th instant, at 6 P. M. precisely.
Transient Brethren in good standing are invited.
By order of the W. M.
Freemason's Hall, Mazagon, behind the J. J. Hospital.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Apply to HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE DUBASH, New Victoria Building.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., 60 tons more or less IRON DROSS. Party or Parties purchasing it, will have to pay the amount as soon as the lot is knocked down: the same to be removed within three days from the date thereof.
J. EVEZARD PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 9th April 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.
To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.
A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.
A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.
BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.
SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.
KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.
HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

NOTICE.—LOST, STOLEN, or MISLAID, a TEMPORARY RECEIPT for THREE SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY, standing in the name of RUNCHORD RAMJEE. Intimation of this having been given to the Bank, the missing Document can be of no use to any one, and the undersigned will be obliged should any party have found it by their forwarding it to him, at the Office of DEWCHUND PARPIA, Mandvee Bunder.
RUNCHORD RAMJEE.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the very handsome and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. &c., the Property of a Gentleman changing his Residence, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

TO BE LET, AT KHANDALLA, with immediate possession, the PREMISES, late the property of the HONOURABLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, comprising upwards of 80 acres of land, situate within easy access of the Khandalla Railway Station and within 15 minutes' ride of the G. I. P. Reversing Station, with the furnished upper-storied bungalows situate thereon, well adapted for two large families; and two lower roomed square and octagon shaped Bungalows, suited for Bachelors; together with large Cook-rooms, Godowns and Outhouses and Stabling accommodation for several Horses.
Particulars as to Rent &c. may be obtained of the undersigned at their Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.
HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

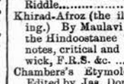
MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.
Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.
Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL 1868.
UNABATED SUCCESS
of these
UNIQUE PERFORMANCES.
SOUTHAM'S
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
HERBERTE AND BURTON'S
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
MUSKERRY.
MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
in their
CLASSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Laugh and Grow Fat,
Be Merry and Wise,
Care killed the Cat,
This Truth don't Despise.
DAVE CARSON
AS THE
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
In which he will give Readings from Shakspeare in the ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND YANKEE DIALECTS,
DIEU ET MON DROIT,
E PLURIBUS UNUM,
SOUR KROUT AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
PLEASE STUDY THE PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
will preside at the Pianoforte.
OVERTURE—*Zampa*, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS,—"Hither we come"
(*Enchantress*), .. Company.
SILVER MOONLIGHT WINDS ARE BLOWING. Mr. W. Burton.
THE TWINS—(*Hormusjee's*).....Dave Carson.
COME O'ER THE STREAM, DEAR JESSIE, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
THE HEN CONVENTION..... ,, G. Southam.
By particular desire will be sung the Beautiful Quartette, DREAMING OF ANGELS ....Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte and Southam.
To conclude Part First
DAVE CARSON
will deliver an Absurdly Eccentric Effusion entitled
PICKAYUNE BUTLER.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART SECOND.
BALLAD—"Oh Happy be Thy Dreams"...Mr. S. Herberte.
ECCENTRIC SONG AND DANCE,
"Good Bye, Sally Desr," .....Mr. G. Southam.
VIOLIN SOLO,.....*Air*—Nationale Americaine,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.
ROMANZO—"La Figlia del Regimento,"
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.
PART SECOND will terminate with the
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
DAVE CARSON.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART THIRD
will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment with a new
BURLESQUE OPERA,
Subject taken (a long way) from
"OLD DECCAN DAYS,"
And for want of a Name will be entitled
NAIQUE DAVEDASS KARSENDASS.
RINALDINO (*A Shepherd and the biggest Pet amongst the Lambs*) ..... Signor Herbertino.
MARQUIS DE CARDOZO, (*Villaine Magnifique*),..... Signor Burtonosi.
CLARISSA, (*A stray'd Lamb in love with the shepherd*) ..... Signora Southamusti.
NAIQUE 1870, (*A quandon Editor of a Native Paper, but not the Proper—cur*), Signor Carsonini.
In Preparation, a NEW LOCAL HINT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs.	6
Stalls.....	,,	4
Upper Circle.....	,,	3
Pit.....	,,	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
On SATURDAY, 18th APRIL, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUMATRA," Captain E. P. G. BROWN, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.
Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.
No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A. M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.
A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
BOOKS FOR SALE.

Kesteven's Domestic Practice of Medicine	Rs.	3 12
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

ST. ANDREW LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS PER ——— & RECENT STEAMERS.		
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.
Scott, Major, Quarter Master General, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
Colville, Lieutenant, 3rd Madras L. C., on medical certificate from Kamptee.
Pemberton, Captain, R. A., on medical certificate, from Lahore.
Brown, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Blake, Cornet, 20th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Slade, Cornet, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Creery, Captain, 106th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Murray, Lieutenant, 90th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Balfour, Ensign, 90th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Elliott, Ensign, 108th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Heathcote, Lieutenant, 96th B. L. I., on duty, from England.
Stuckey, Lieutenant, 33th Regiment, on duty, from England.
French, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Wylly, Ensign, 109th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Broad, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Ford, Captain, 1st Foot, on duty, from England.
Olpherts, Colonel, R. H. A., on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Busteed, Surgeon, Bombay Mint, from Madras.
Mitford, Ensign, the Royal, on duty, from England.
Boucher, Ensign, the Royal, on duty, from England.
Pringle, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from England.
Nugent, Riding Master, R. H. A., on duty, from England.
Nutt, Captain, 109th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Turner, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from England.
Adamson, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from England.
Fahie, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, M. N. I., on duty, from Mangalore.
Gordon, Ensign, 109th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Morgan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Pinkerton, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Vas, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, to join Regiment, from Poona.
Manson, Lieutenant, R. Regiment, on leave, from Cannanore.
Chalmers, Surgeon, 19th R. A., on leave, from Sattara.
Ford, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on leave, from Kamptee.
Ingoldal, Captain, 19th Lancers, on duty, from England
Dyke, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Heyhuyson, Captain, C. B., on leave, from Asseeghur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.
Forde, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on leave, to Ootacamund.
Obbard, Captain, 1st M. N. I., to join, to Kamptee.
East, Captain, Quarter Master General, on leave, to Umballa.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London.....	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,,Liverpool.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
April 13	Nor.....	Koch	Liverpool, Oct. 20.
	Kodabux	Row	Calcutta Feb. 12.
	Golden Pledge ..	Oswald	Newcastle, Oct. 31.
	Delhi (s)	White.....	Suez, March 20.
	Channel Light.....	Hayes	Liverpool, Oct. 11.
	Kent	Kennedy.....	Liverpool, Oct. 23.
	Gatineau	Cumming.....	Liverpool, Nov. 2.
	Windsor Castle ..	Montgomery..	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
	Glen Fallock	Skinner	Liverpool, Dec. 4.
	Arabia	——	Cardiff.
	Undaunted	Guerson	Clyde, Oct 25.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 13	Penang (s) ...	Tannton	Kurrachee.
	Bristolean	White.....	Havre.
	Martaban	Fife.....	Havre.
	Sendringham ...	Muir	Liverpool.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1868.

It has been said that Englishmen in India after a few years' absence from the mother-country cease to take a lively interest in many questions which by their relatives at home are regarded as highly important. It is probable that owing to the improved communication between the two countries such a remark applies to the past rather than to the present time. There is no doubt, however, that the converse is to a great extent true. The Anglo-Indian takes in many subjects an interest even greater than that felt by numbers of comfort-loving, easy-going people in England. For many years military matters have been considered by the great bulk of the home public as beyond their comprehension and as only suitable for discussion by professional men. In India questions concerning the army have always been popular. Latterly, however, a wiser feeling is developing itself. A conviction that something must be done, and that speedily too, if England is to hold her position in the scale of nations, is coming over the minds of all classes at home. The English newspapers are filled with articles, letters, and suggestions as to the best means of rendering the army popular. For there is no use disguising the fact that the military service is not attractive to those whom we desire most to see enter its ranks. A certain description of popularity, a national army will always enjoy amongst a free people. In the piping times of peace even, a regiment in country quarters will be well received by the populace, to whom the strains of the military band conjure up no fears of the possibility of their liberty being interfered with by some despotic king or governor. The young ladies, too, will love the handsomely dressed officers, and the nurse-maids will admire their stalwart protectors. There is also no doubt that so long as British pluck lasts on the breaking out of war, will be found brave spirits who will enlist purely in order to see service in defence of their native land. Such will not stop to consider the rate of present pay, or the prospective amount of pension. Something more than the mere enthusiasm of fresh recruits is however necessary in the ranks of an army if victory is to be fairly calculated upon. We require that steadiness which is the result of long training only, and in the next European war in which England may be involved, numbers far in excess of anything yet attempted by Great Britain will have to be brought into the field if even a chance of success is to be given to our army. We are by no means alarmists, we believe that our country is relatively as strong as she ever was, notwithstanding the large armies now entertained by European nations, if only efforts proportionate to our increased population and wealth are submitted to by all classes. We say by all classss, for therein appears to us to lie the whole gist of the matter. As at present constituted the army may be said to mainly consist of two classes only, the highest and the lowest. There are no doubt many exceptions, but notwithstanding the liberal tendencies of our day, the patronage of the commissioned ranks of the British service has as yet been chiefly distributed amongst the upper ranks of society; and the sons of yeomen, small farmers, and shopkeepers, have not been induced to enlist, nor is there so far as we understand the matter any likelihood of the latter changing their views until the whole system of recruiting is altered. Amongst the many schemes proposed lately is one contained in the February number of the St. Paul's Magazine. The writer it is evident is thoroughly alive to the evils of the present system, but we must regard his suggestions as utterly insufficient to meet the position in which England has been placed by the enormous increase of strength given to their armies by Continental powers. He proposes to issue to each soldier four-pence per day beyond the pay he now receives, and to credit the man with six-pence per day in the paymaster's account. This latter sum, however, to be retained in the hands of Government until the period of the soldiers' discharge after twelve years' service. Meanwhile the six-pence per day being invested at compound interest would have run on into very nearly £150, which sum is to be handed to the man on discharge to take to his native village, and there in point of fact our quondam soldier will, it is said, become a most successful recruiting serjeant. We are called on to picture to ourselves the crowds of rustics rushing to the nearest barrack, and begging to be taken on the strength. If such a scheme could ensure us an army, it would be cheap at the money. But would it prove so effective as its sanguine proposer expects? In the first place twelve years must elapse before the first discharged man could show his friends and relations the amount which is so completely to take the breath out of the bodies of the astonished ploughboys. In dealing, too, with these questions, we must look at matters as they are, not as we would have them be. We would ask any officer of experience his opinion as to how many of the men under his command would be likely to judiciously spend £150. We are not going to libel the whole service; doubtless there are many steady men in every regiment, but a very slight knowledge of soldiers is sufficient to enable any one to reply to such a question. To save up for him for twelve years a large portion of a man's pay, and then to place in his hands a large sum of money which in very many cases would be stolen from him almost as soon as received, and he left pensionless and penniless in the streets. Such a plan is hardly likely to produce the desired effect.

We have alluded to the article in question, only because it has been much noticed in England. There are people who think the safety of the country can be insured by increasing the pay of the soldier by two, three, or more pence per day. We do not believe that any detailed measures of the kind will meet the necessities of the State. We do not propose a conscription for the regular army in England, at any rate not at present, but there is no doubt that by some means the whole of our youth must be given some training. To accomplish this the organization of the militia must be entirely changed. The ballot being suspended, the militia recruiting serjeant comes into competition with parties recruiting for the regular army, at all events he enlists the same class of recruits. No man is worthy to enjoy the citizenship of a free country who is not ready to defend the state, and now that the volunteer movement has in some degree accustomed the people to military ideas and habits, we think that all classes might be required to give a certain amount of personal service in their own country militia. Such a course would pave the way for the entrance of a better style of recruits into the ranks of the regular army. It has been suggested that with each militia regiment should be quartered the depot of the line regiment belonging to the country, which would thus become in reality and not in name only a local corps. Whilst recruiting for the line would still be kept up in the usual way, and any inducements to enlist that might be thought desirable would be introduced, it might reasonably be expected that numbers of volunteers from the militia would join the country regiment, and in any case a really effective force would exist for home defence. We think that it is only by some such gradual means that a higher class of recruits will ever be obtained; offering any reasonable increase of pay will not effect it, it is *prejudice* which we have to overcome. If it once became usual for a young fellow belonging to what may be termed the lower middle class to enlist, see a little of the world, and then return to his kith and kin, taking his place in the shop as before,—if such became usual—the country would not only gain a sufficiency of recruits, but in a few years almost every man in the kingdom would either in that manner, or as a militiaman, be available in case of urgent necessity. Some people fancy that a higher class would enlist if the commissioned ranks were altogether filled from the ranks, we care not to enter into the discussion in the usual manner, but it is clear that but a very few could be so promoted, and as rich men would no longer hold their commissions for a short time and then retire, thus creating a flow of promotion, vacancies would be comparatively rare. In fact an educated man who would undergo the *désagrémens* of life in the ranks for a few years, might even now enlist with more chance of obtaining a Commission, than would be the case if all were open and he had many competitors, as would be the case if the ranks were filled with men belonging to a superior class of society.

We cannot at this moment further discuss the all-important question, as to the best means of ensuring England's safety should she become involved in a European war. The state of our navy, it may be hoped, will at last receive that amount of attention which it deserves, and in military subjects the great body of the people are beginning to interest themselves. Let us hope that the provision of a sufficient force to (by its *prestige*) preserve to us the blessings of peace, or if that be impossible, to at least secure us victory in war—let us hope that such will be the results of the ventilation which the subject is receiving in England.

THE *Englishman*:—A further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been advanced by Government to the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company for expenditure on the works of the Company in Orissa.

THE same:—We have been requested to announce on authority that the Lighthouse at Pondicherry was re-illuminated on the night of the first of April. The light, like that of the former lantern, can be seen at a distance of fifteen miles.

THE same:—We spoke yesterday of the difficult nature of the country inhabited by the Bezotees. It commands the northern end of the Ooblun or Obolan Pass, a gap in the hills a few miles N. W. of Kohat. The village of Bezoti itself is situated in a nearly inaccessible position at the head of the Tera Tony, where that stream breaks through the range of the Moolla Gurh, and turns northwards to join the Barra River. The country beyond Bezoti has never yet been thoroughly explored. It consists of a succession of ranges rising into the Sufeid Koh of the Suleiman range. The village itself is built on one of the northern spurs of a mountain rising to a height of upwards of 7,000 feet.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—At the instance of the local Government, the Supreme Government, we hear, has sanctioned the purchase of a house for the accommodation of the Branch Bank of Bombay at Kurrachee.

THE same:—The Secretary of State, we hear, has approved of the nomination, by the Government of India, of Captain Fischer to the post of Superintending Engineer of the Irrigation works in the Central Provinces, the creation of which was lately recommended by the local Administration at Nagpore.

THE *Pioneer*:—Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the Brahmist leader, has arrived at this station (Allahabad), and intends, we hear, giving a lecture in the Assembly Rooms during his stay

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL.

				PER CANDY.
Dholleras ...	..	Old	..	..} 210 to 212
Bhownuggur	..	—	..	..
Broach ...	..	..	..	... 210 to 212
Vingorla ...	..	..	..	... 195 to 200
Gumpta ...	..	..	..	... 195 to 200
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	... 205 to 207
Oomrawuttee	..	New	..	..} 225 to 230
Akote ...	..	..	..	..
Broach ...	..	..	..	... 240 to 250
Dholleras ...	..	..	..	..} 242 to 245
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	..
Veeravul..	..	..	..	... 210 to 220

Ready Sales... ... ... 6,500 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 9,500 ,,
Market strong, good demand.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 30TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

There has again been a lively demand in the Cotton Market to-day, and prices are further advancing. Dhollera 9¾d; to arrive 9¾d.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have just read the letter of the Rev. Mr. Spring, with the above heading, in your paper this morning, in reply to mine which appeared in the papers in the beginning of the month; and as I cannot afford to go to Matheran nor to spend ten days in bothering over a rejoinder, I decline to follow Mr. Spring through the series of petty facts and irrelevant points which he brings out; but I adhere to the main issue raised, and must now persist in driving it home to the end.

My main and primary allegation was, as it is, that money given, got, and held for one object, had been applied to another,—that money which, Mr. Spring only makes more plain, if that were possible, than I had made it myself, was designed for a particular school in existence when the money was first realised, has been misappropriated to pay for repairs and filagree work upon the Cathedral; and of this, to do Mr. Spring justice, he takes the chief blame on himself, without, as it seems to me, quite appreciating the moral delinquency (for so I must speak) involved in the transaction.

My second, and scarcely secondary, allegation was, as it is, that Mr. Spring, having thus misapplied, for the purposes of the Cathedral, what was really and in fact the Fort Christian School money, had gone up to the Diocesan Board and to Government with a proposal for diverting the remainder of the Fort Christian School money, over which he had control, from the purpose for which it was originally given and accepted; and, with reference to the land, for the Fort Christian School on the Esplanade, which the Government of Sir Bartle Frere had made over in 1865, as Sir Bartle himself then expressed it, *to give permanence to Miss Prescott's Agency* (then as still existing), *now* asking Government to break its word with Miss Prescott, to divert that land from this purpose, and to dispose of it for another which, at the moment, has found more favour in his (Mr. Spring's) eyes.

I take what Mr. Spring says in his letter now under notice to be practically an acknowledgment that all this is so. At all events I adhere to everything that I have said, and if Mr. Spring thinks that I have wronged him in any way, he must find his remedy otherwise than by any acknowledgment by me to that effect, as I still consider him the wrong-doer, and that the confession of error, if I may give it no harsher name, is due by and not to him at present.

I notice of course the confidence with which Mr. Spring asserts that the money, Mr. Premchund Roychund's benefaction, for the Fort Christian School, as conducted by Miss Prescott, came into his (Mr. Spring's) hands "unfettered by any trust or agreement," and "without the slightest reference to Miss Prescott," but that is just the matter in difference between us, and I now mean to have it settled. I do not expect that Mr. Spring will contend that he was at liberty to divert Mr. Premchund Roychund's money, given when Mr. Premchund had it to give, and for an object disclosed at the time of the gift, to such purposes as erecting a bowling-alley or skittle-ground, paying for a flower-show or a display of fire-works in the Victoria Gardens, giving a series of pic-nic parties at Elephanta, or such like, and yet his argument, if good, cannot stop short of that. He cannot be so silly as to contend that because building a church is a good thing, if it *is* a good thing, therefore he was entitled to spend any part of the money that he chose on that, while it would not have been right to spend it on anything else. Mr. Fletcher, I am happy to say, and I say it upon the best living authority now accessible, thought otherwise to his dying hour, for upon that authority I now state that Mr. Fletcher in his last moments congratulated himself upon the fact that this school money was all safe and must be applied as it was originally intended to be. It is true that when Mr. Flet

have never hesitated to sacrifice the Church for their own advantage; and, as the chances are that the disendowment of the English Church in Ireland may put an end to the cry for confiscation of the estates of an absentee aristocracy, enlightened selfishness which is the great motive power in human affairs may induce these noblemen to look with favour on the Liberal policy. At present, there is not much talk of any serious disaffection in the ranks of the Opposition; and, whatever be the fate of the resolution to be brought forward, assuredly Mr. Gladstone's clear declaration that "the Irish Church must cease to exist" has already done much good to the prospects of his party. What above all things the Opposition needed was a definite policy; and it explains the chief cause of the disorganization which has notoriously existed among the Liberals, that up to the very hour when Mr. Gladstone rose to speak on Monday night there was an uneasy feeling among his followers that he would shrink from speaking out, and guard his condemnation of the Irish Church with so many qualifications as would destroy all hope of a speedy settlement of the question. The hearty cheers which greeted his unequivocal avowal of determined hostility to the Church showed what a relief it was to the party to have at last found a leader they could rely upon. It was, we may say, only on Monday night that Mr. Gladstone's Liberal education was completed; till then there was always room for fear that the influence of early sentiments might at critical times regain a temporary dominion over his mind and lead him astray into paths where no true Liberal could follow him. But now he has definitely cast in his lot with the party which has long desired to place him at its head; while Mr. Disraeli, on his side, has almost as definitely proclaimed himself to be the champion of the "principal of religious endowments." I do not believe the Liberal chiefs have any wish to come into office this year; but they have wisely determined to press the resolution to a division in order to give the country an opportunity of ascertaining where the line should now be drawn between the two parties in Parliament. Mr. Disraeli in his speech at the close of the Irish debate held out the threat of an "appeal to the nation" if a vote were passed by the House condemning the Ministerial policy of inaction; but it is very unlikely that he would disgust the majority of his own friends by putting them to the expense of two elections in two successive years; and, if the Liberal resolution be carried there will probably be an understanding that the present Ministry shall remain in office until the opinion of the new constituencies can be taken on the questions at issue. Mr. Disraeli appears to believe that the effect of his reform Act will be to strengthen the influence of the bigoted and ignorant Protestants in the constituencies, and thus secure the triumph of the policy of oppression towards Ireland to which he has committed himself; and no one can yet pretend to say that his calculations are incorrect.

The debate meanwhile has sensibly damaged the Ministry in public estimation. Lord Stanley maintained throughout a significant silence, and of the Ministerial speakers there was not one, till Mr. Disraeli himself rose, who could even secure the attention, much less the applause, of his own party. It seemed positively cruel to put such men as Lord Mayo, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Hardy, against Bright, Lowe, and Horsman. Perhaps Sir Stafford Northcote's speech carried the palm of imbecility from all the others. The Tories themselves shudder when the Secretary of State for India gets on his legs; and I well remember the half wistful half angry look he gave at the empty benches all round him when he had finished his big speech on the Abyssinian war and could not get the ghost of a cheer to reward him. The other night, when he was talking with his usual fluency and self-complacency about the Irish Church, the only comment I heard on his speech was the remark of a critic in the gallery—"Why, the man has no full stops!" That is, indeed, the principal thing that strikes you in the right honourable gentleman's orations; he pours out a perfect flood of words, without apparently the slightest attempt to frame a connected argument. But it was the tone of Mr. Disraeli's own reply to Mr. Gladstone that completed the Ministerial discomfiture. Such a painful exhibition of the Prime Minister's utter want of policy as that speech contained could not but deepen the impression which the reception by the House of Mr. Bright's capital story about the man who sold pills to keep off the earthquake—"he was not a Cabinet Minister, he was only a mountebank"—showed to be previously existing among members on both sides. There was a general disposition to give Mr. Disraeli a fair trial when he came into office, but the miserable measures he has recommended for the settlement of the Irish difficulty have convinced all impartial observers of his incompetency to fill with credit to himself or advantage to the country the post which it has been the ambition of his life to gain.

There have been rumours flying about all the week of telegrams received from Bombay announcing the dangerous illness of your Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and the probability of his speedy return to England if he recovers sufficiently to be able to go on board ship. I cannot find out what foundation there is for these reports, though it would surprise no one if they were true, for the most dangerous experiment any man advanced in life can try with his health is to go out to a tropical country to take upon himself all the cares and hard work of a provincial government. The trial in Sir S. Fitzgerald's case must have been specially severe, on account of the anxiety he could not but suffer during the preparations for the Abyssinian expedition; and I know that some months ago your Governor, writing to friends at home, declared the worry and incessant labour of his office to be greater than he had ever known before. If Sir Seymour should be able to come home, it is probable he will not have reason to regret the loss of his Indian appointment. Indeed, promotion has been so rapid in the Tory ranks, that had he remained in England, there is little doubt Mr. Disraeli would have been glad to offer so good a debater a seat in his Cabinet. No names are yet mentioned of candidates to succeed Sir S. Fitzgerald. It is a bit of bad luck for Sir Richard Temple that a vacancy should occur at this time when he has just been promoted to the post of Financial Member of Council; for otherwise he would have stood a very good chance of getting the Governorship of Bombay. However, he can afford, if necessary, to wait a few years longer.

Sir Stafford Northcote has this week published, without the minutes of Members of his Council, the long expected papers on the comparative merits of British and native rule in India. The Anglo-Indians successfully dispose of the reason Lord Cranborne gave for believing that native rule was on the whole better for the people, that emigration from our territories to native States is very common, whereas no one ever hears of emigrants leaving native States to settle under the dominion of the British Crown. The Council of India give as an instance to the contrary the increase in the population of British Burmah since that province was annexed; Sir Richard Temple brings forward some well authenticated cases of the reluctance of the people in Central India to change our rule for that of native princes; and Mr. Pedder, in a clear and well-written paper, which has not yet received the notice it deserves, points out how marked is the preference shown by the natives of Guzerat for the English system of administration to that of the Guicowar. That our rule, with all its unquestioned advantages, is popular with the natives of India, no one will contend. The utmost that reasonable men can hope is that the people should not be discontented; and it is only charlatans and Indo-Fenians, anxious at any cost to bring the actual Government of India into disrepute, who pretend to believe in the possibility of making our rule really popular.

I have been rather surprised to find lately how widespread, even among men who ordinarily do not take any interest in Indian affairs, is the impression that the failure of the Bank of Bombay is the most disgraceful scandal that has occurred under any English administration in our time. Even people who do not understand what really took place ask you whether the whole business was not one of the most iniquitous jobs ever perpetrated. The report of the commission of enquiry which the Secretary of State has determined to appoint will be looked for with great curiosity at home; and if the whole truth should be told in evidence, that curiosity will be amply gratified. But unless the Commissioners have authority to compel witnesses to give evidence, the whole story of the Bank's mismanagement will never be revealed. Sir Stafford Northcote has not debarred all members of the Bombay services from sitting on the Commission; but I fancy it would be difficult to find many men in Bombay competent for the work and at the same time uninterested either on the side of the shareholders or the directors; and if such competent and impartial men were found, they would probably be reluctant to sit on a Commission to judge their colleagues or rivals in the service of the Bombay Government.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY.

THERE was only one Judge, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, sitting in the High Court yesterday, and the business was of no consequence.

YESTERDAY the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, sitting in chambers, granted an application by Mr. Pigot for a discharge to the insolvent Rustomjee Ardaseer, under section 23. Act XXVIII. of 1865.

THE back portion of a house in Dookur Waree, belonging to one Narayen Purshotum, fell in on Sunday night last, but fortunately, without occasioning any loss of life.

ON Sunday night last a fire broke out in a room occupied by one Bastan Mathar, at Sonapore New Lane, but by the prompt assistance rendered by the police, the fire was put out in about ten minutes.

SULLEMAN MEGJEE and Abba Megjee were yesterday placed before Mr. John Connon, and charged with murder, in having on or about Monday, the twelth instant, caused the death of a Purdasee on the Parell Road. His Worship remanded the prisoners to jail till Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

WE are requested to state "that the memorial, drawn out by the 'Jain-Dharm-Ruxuc-Shabha' and signed by a number of about 300 respectable persons, has been this day (Monday) despatched to the managers (Messrs. Madunbhoy Tejsee and Veerchund Dipchund) of the Pinjrapole affairs, requesting them to convoke a general meeting of the Mahajuns to consider over its past and present management, and to effect a change that may be considered necessary in it."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—There are nineteen cases, implicating nineteen prisoners, committed for trial at the Second Criminal Sessions of this year, which commence to-day under the presidency of Sir Joseph Arnould. Of the nineteen prisoners twelve are Hindoos, one Mahomedan, and six Europeans. There are three cases of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, two of adultery, one of criminal breach of trust, six of cheating, and four of theft in a building. Three of the cases have been committed by Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, two by Mr. J. Connon, six by Mr. R. H. Showell, five by Mr. Nana Morojee, one by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, one by Mr. F. Gibbons, and one by Mr. J. R. Arthur. The gentlemen summoned to serve upon the jury will be required to be in attendance at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 20TH MARCH.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. *Delhi*, Captain White, arrived in the harbour yesterday morning shortly after nine o'clock, bringing the English mail of the 20th March. She left Suez on the 29th March at 10 P. M., arrived at Aden on the 5th instant at 6 A. M., and sailed thence the same day at 2-10 P. M. The following passengers have come by the *Delhi* :—

From Southampton.—Mr. Beard, Mr. D. Phillips, Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. F. Farrer, Mr. J. Marsh, Mr. W. Thackeray, Mr. J. Duce, Mr. T. Wright Mr. J. Reid, Mr. J. Fleming, Ensign Ridgway Mr. and Mrs. Keene and child, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Baker and child, Miss Mary Ann Tiller, and Miss Oswald.
From Gibraltar.—Major and Mrs. D. Almeida.
From Marseilles.—Mr Wallers, Mr. Allers, Mr. Geddes, Mr. Beasley, Miss Bridges, Miss Moore.
From Suez.—Mr. Vazadar, Mr. J. Heade, Mr. and Mrs. Colclough, Miss Burke, and Mr. Abdeolah.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail.*)

THE Irish debate terminated in the withdrawal of Mr. Maguire's resolution, Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, pronounced in favour of the total disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is understood that a resolution to this effect is to be immediately submitted to the House of Commons.

The Irish Reform Bill has been introduced. The borough franchise is lowered to £4., and a few small boroughs are to be disfranchised and the seats given to the counties.

Sir Stafford Northcote has stated that it is his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons to the present state of the Government of India.

Sir John Trollope, Sir Brook Bridges, Sir John Walsh, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, and the Rev. Chichester O'Neill are to be raised to the Peerage.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been appointed Secretary to the Poor-law Board.

Mr. Jackson, the Liberal member for Coventry, has been unseated for bribery.

Mr. E. H. Leatham has been elected M. P. for Huddersfield.

Major-General H. Tombs, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, has been appointed a K. C. B.

Miss Carpenter has been received by the Queen at Windsor.

The Queen has inspected the troops at Aldershot.

Miles Weatherill has been tried for the Todmorden murders and sentenced to death.

Two more men have been sentenced to death at Manchester for being concerned in the murder of Sergeant Brett,

A semi-official pamphlet has been issued in Paris which contains an elaborate vindication of the Imperial dynasty and policy.

The Legislative Body is discussing the bill relating to the right of meeting.

The expected consecration of Monsignor Bonaparte and others as cardinals has taken place at Rome.

The Civil Marriages Bill is under discussion in the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath. Much interest is felt in the result.

President Johnson has appeared by counsel before the Senate, and has been ordered to file an answer to the articles of impeachment before March 23.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Major C. W. S. Young, Madras Staff Corps, Lord Carington, General Mildmay Fane, Major-General George King, the Dowager Lady Tichborne, Rev. Dr. R. Lee, Rev. Henry Christmas.

There is a considerable demand for money, and the supply is only moderate.

The price of Consols to-day is 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for account (April 2.)

Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 1*s.* 11¼*d.* to 1*s.* 11⅝*d.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 9½*d.* to 11*d.*; Surat, 7½*d.* to 9⅜*d.*; Egyptian, 10½*d.* to 17*d.* Total sales, 80,180 bales—25,550 for speculation and export. Imports, 90,253 bales. Market steady.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Market languid and transactions small.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The chief topic of the week has been the Irish debate, which as far as immediate results are concerned, has produced nothing. Mr. Maguire said that he was satisfied, and a division was not taken. But the public are waiting anxiously now to see what will be the next move. It is now supposed that the session will not be as uneventful an one as was supposed at the commencement of it. It was then generally said that the present Parliament would be suffered to die easily, and that the Conservative Government would be allowed to watch by its death-bed in quietude and peace. But this impression is fast wearing away, and people are looking anxiously for that "something coming" which makes a time of popular excitement. It is said that the Opposition will not wait for the arrival of the new Parliament to bring on the great trial of strength, but will gird themselves at once for the conflict. That Government have not a definite Irish policy is certain; all is in the negative direction. But it appeared to be doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone and his followers had any more fixed ideas upon the subject. It is, however, pretty certain now that they have felt the pulse of the public sufficiently to declare freely for the immediate extinction of the Irish Church. *Delenda est ecclesia* is the cry. There is something tangible in this; and there is not a doubt that it must be done. It now appears, however, that Mr. Disraeli cannot "educate his party" to strike this blow at a time-hallowed abuse. And the belief is that any one who has courage to do it must take precedence of the man who has not. We are looking forward, therefore, to a coming struggle which will test to the utmost Mr. Disraeli's power. We shall now see whether he is "strong enough for the place." Perhaps he does not much care about the result. He has achieved the grand object of his ambition; and it may suffice him to be Prime Minister only for a month. Up to this time no action has been taken, but it is believed that this evening a demonstration will be made which will bring matters to an issue. "To-night, unless our Liberal contemporaries are strangely misinformed," says the *Standard* of this morning, "the House of Commons and the country will be enlightened as to the character of the device selected by Mr. Gladstone for redressing the hideous anomaly by which he and his colleagues are excluded from power. We are told on the one hand that it will take the form of a resolution 'intended to test the intention of the Government and of Parliament on the subject of the Irish Church.' On the other, that Mr. Gladstone will ask the House to declare in favour of 'immediate abolition;' and that eqz proposition will be so distinctly set out that its acceptance by the House will leave the Government no alternative but to resign. We can readily understand that this will be the animating purpose of any course of action inspired by the member for South Lancashire, but we very much doubt whether Parliament will tolerate such a transparent artifice. Governments are not to be got rid of by abstract resolutions now-a-days: and, moreover, the House of Commons is thoroughly sick of them." But notwithstanding this somewhat confident language, it is obvious that the Tory journals feel a little uneasy about the movement. It is difficult as yet to say what may be the general feeling of the House in such a conjuncture; but it may be not unfairly presumed that many members may desire to postpone the general election to as late a period as possible. However, as dissolution is inevitable at the end of the present session, there are not at the present time the same strong reasons as exist in the early stage of a Parliament which may run a long course, for abstaining from throwing Government into a minority.

The last night of the debate was very interesting. Mr. Gladstone made one of his best and most telling speeches. His reception has been graphically described by an eye-witness, who says—"The rising of Mr. Gladstone was the signal for an extraordinary demonstration of interest. A ringing continuous cheer hailed the Liberal leader as he advanced to the table; and the echo brought the outlying members flocking into the House from tea-room and lobby; so that, before the sound of this loyal and hearty salute was well over, the Chamber, which had been scantily tenanted, was suddenly quite full. The chief of the Liberal party lost no time in making his opinions clear respecting the character of the debate. He did not waste many words before he charged the Government in a stern and vigorous manner with having 'failed to realize the crisis.' Ireland, he declared, had an account unsettled, a debt due, in payment for which the Government of her Majesty had offered nothing but dreary statistics, and scarcely so much as a distant 'promise to pay.' In the opinion of the civilized world, in the mouths of all just and enlightened men, abroad as well as at home, England stands arraigned for not having done nearly enough to be 'in the right' as regards the unhappy country whose sighs break the peace of Europe. Mr. Gladstone had, in these very few sentences, given promise of an earnest speech, which he went on to keep with every word." And there is no exaggeration in this. The subject and the occasion were alike in the speaker's favour, and he turned the opportunity to admirable account. As he approached the close of his speech he intimated, with studied vagueness, the policy of his party, saying that, unless the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister differed greatly from those which had been declared by the Irish Secretary and by other members of the Government, he could not entertain a doubt that it would be the duty of those who differed from the Government to make a proposal on the subject of the Irish Church. This announcement was received with ringing cheers from the Opposition. The business was now done, and the speaker proceeded at once to his peroration; and no orator of the present day excels Mr. Gladstone in the rhetorical power of his closing sentences:—"We remember the earnest and touching words with which the noble earl (Mayo) concluded his address, when he expressed the hope, and uttered a call inviting the Irish people to union and to love. This is our object too; but I am afraid, as to the means, that the differences between us are still profound. It is idle, it is mocking to use words unless we can sustain them by corresponding substance. That substance can be supplied by nothing but by the unreserved devotion of Parliaments, in this perhaps the last stage of the Irish crisis, to remove the scandal and the mischief that has so weakened and afflicted the empire. For that work, I trust strength will be given us. If we be prudent men, I hope we shall endeavour, so far as in us lies, to make provision for a doubtful and possibly a dangerous future. If we be chivalrous men, I trust we shall endeavour to wipe away the stains which the civilized world has for so long seen, or seemed to see, upon the shield of England in her treatment of Ireland. If we be compassionate men, I hope we shall now once, and once for all, listen to that tale of sorrow which comes from her, and the reality of which, if not its justice, is testified by the continuous migration of her people; that we shall endeavour to—

Raze out the written trouble of her brain
Pluck from her memory a rooted sorrow.

But, above all, if we be just men, we shall go forward in the name of truth and right, and shall bear this in mind, that when the case is ripe and the hour has come, justice delayed is justice denied.

It was about midnight when the new Premier rose to make his first important address to the House. Even his political opponents acknowledged that he was equal to the occasion—that is to say, that he made the best of an unfortunate position. No man could have exerted himself more, in the words of the homely adage, to "make a gilt purse out of a sow's ear;" but he could not make a triumph out of a disappointment. He stood well on the defensive, argued and explained and said biting things against his opponents; but, after all, it was only a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, and the clang of it had do effect upon the great heart of the nation. He concluded by saying that, if the motion had been pressed, he should have withstood it. He declared he would stand to the plan of a charter for a Roman Catholic university; he would legislate upon details of the land tenure, and issue a commission of inquiry; and he would introduce an Irish Reform Bill at once. These things, he believed, would be found enough for the "crisis." But the popular feeling decidedly is that these things are not enough for the crisis; and it is not improbable, as we have shown before, that ere long it may be unmistakably pronounced.

The Queen visited the camp at Aldershot yesterday. It is noteworthy so far as it indicates that general improvement in her Majesty's health and spirits which enables her to take an increasingly large part in public affairs. There was but a poor show of troops. Sundry public exigencies, such as the Fenian disturbances, had greatly diminished the number of soldiers in the camp, who amounted to no more than 7,000, of whom, perhaps, less than 5,000 were able to muster on parade.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Ireland is still the subject of conversation. Its importance has been considerably magnified—and it is absurd to talk of it as though it would either allay popular discontent or remedy any of the real wrongs under which the unhappy country labours. But, at all events, it is better than nothing. It is a movement in the right direction; and though a little seed in itself, it may be developed and expanded into a great tree and may fructify to the benefit of both nationalities.

Miles Weatherill, the chief actor in the "Todmorden tragedy," is to be hanged. It was a plain case from the beginning; there was no mystery about it. The commission of the crime and its expiation on the gallows followed each other within an unusually brief space of time. Curiosity was not kept on the tenterhooks for a day; and it is probable that except in the immediate neighbourhood the sad story will soon be forgotten. But it is a very remarkable one—one that we might expect to meet in the annals of criminal jurisprudence of Italy or the Malay Peninsula rather than of cold, prosaic England. It is not, however, our intention either to excite horror of the crime or sympathy with the criminal. We wish merely "to point a moral" of a very common place, prosaic character. Here is an illustration of the beauty and benignity of the magisterial commandment, "No followers allowed." In one of his last letters the wretched murderer wrote:—

I wish he had given me the privilege of keeping company with Sarah. I would not have cared for going into the house if he would only have let her have her Sunday out. If he had given me the chance, what a different man I should have been. I should have been a teacher in the Sunday school and a communicant of the church; for, if I had once more partaken of that holy feast, it would have been a heavenly feast to my soul, for I would not have taken the Holy Communion in mockery, or as a cloak to make people think I was good. No; I should have taken an interest in doing what good I could for the school and church, and in the long run he would have found me a useful man. And what a comfort I should have been to my poor mother and sister, and how happy my Sarah and me would have been. We didn't want to get married just then; but I would have married her before she left Todmorden had she been willing. I wanted to get a better trade and make a little more money than I had then, and then I would have married her and been happy with her.

Now this is a romance of domestic service which it would be well for householders to consider. We do not say that every one keeping a "cook and housemaid" may some day have to answer for a tragedy of the Todmorden type, or to be a victim of it himself; but many lesser evils came out of this unkindly prohibition, and heads of families are sure to pay for it in one way or another. Surely it would be better to look the matter fairly in the face, and to admit at once that there should not be one social law for the parlour and another for the kitchen. The same natural laws prevail in high and low places, and young men and young women will wish to consort together. As they have "souls to be saved," so also they have hearts to be agitated—and if they cannot meet each other regularly, they will meet each other irregularly—if they cannot do it with the leave of their masters, they will do it without leave, and bitter hatred will be the result. That Mr. Plow made a great mistake is not to be denied; but if it were a "grievous fault," he has greviously answered it, and we do not seek to divert public sympathy into a wrong channel. But it is a lesson in the management of a household, which we hope will not be thrown away.

We announce with satisfaction that there is very little Continental intelligence calling for detailed comment. The most interesting intelligence from France is, that a pamphlet has been published, which, if not imperial, is imperially inspired. The last *Pall Mall Gazette* says of it, "For some time past it has been known that the Emperor Napoleon, distressed by various indications of declining popularity both in the Chamber and throughout the country, contemplated a vindication of his dynasty and of the political system with which it is identified. It was at first uncertain in what form the utterance would come, whether as a speech, as a manifesto bearing the Imperial signature, or as an anonymous pamphlet claiming official inspiration. It has apparently been deemed more prudent that the oracle should speak from behind a veil. The Imperial apology has just appeared in the shape of a small quarto pamphlet of fifty-four pages, price one franc, entitled 'Titres de la Dynastie Imperiale,' and professing to furnish 'a collected record of the various manifestations of the national will which, under the two Republics and the two Empires have founded the Napoleonic dynasty.' The motto prefixed to the work—'Vox populi, vox Dei'—indicates at once the doctrine enunciated by the writer. The monarchical plea of divine right by the grace of God is supplemented by the sanction of the popular voice. Every step in the development of the empire is traced to a solemn national vote, from the election of the First Consul in 1799 to the plebiscitum which called the present Emperor to the throne in 1852." All this of course is a bid for the popular votes at the next general election, and doubtless it will have its effect.

We gather from the notice papers of the House of Commons, that on March 31, Mr. Fawcett is to move a resolution to the effect that—"This House, whilst cordially approving the system of open competition for appointments in the East India Civil Service, is of opinion that the people of India have not a fair chance of competing for these appointments as long as the examinations are held nowhere but in London; this House would therefore deem it desirable that, simultaneously with the examination in London, the same examination should be held in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras." Upon this Mr. Trevelyan has given notice of his intention to move an amendment—"to leave out from the words 'open competition' to the end of the question, in order to add the words as regards the appointment of untried young men to the East India Civil Service, is of opinion that natives of India who have proved in the uncovenanted service, or otherwise, their superior fitness for situations at present held exclusively by members of the covenanted service, should be appointed to them without undergoing a competing examination.'" There is a motion also for a copy of any despatch from the Secretary of State for India in Council, and for any minutes by members of the Indian Council on the subject of the extension of native agency in India; and Lord William Hay intends on an early evening to bring before the House the "comparative merits" question. So there is every probability, when the Irish question is disposed of, that India will come in for a fair share of consideration.

The imperious necessities of the Irish question, however, may cause any serious discussion on Indian affairs to be postponed; but sooner or later we are sure to have it. Sir Stafford Northcote, a few evenings ago, said, when questioned with respect to the period at which he would be able to produce the Indian Budget, that he could give no promise of a very early date, and that as he had a measure in bring forward for the improvement of the present system of Indian government, he thought that it would be for the convenience of the House that he should ventilate both questions on the same evening. Our readers will not have forgotten Mr. Ayrton's resolutions, brought forward at the close of last session—a promise being made that full attention should be given to them in due course of time. Of the extent to which the suggestions of Mr. Ayrton may have been accepted by her Majesty's Government we have no accurate knowledge. But we have every reason to believe that some important changes will be introduced into the existing form of government, both in India and in England. At the end of ten years it is time to look well at the working of our systems—to take stock of results; and so we may be sure that what was admitted to be only an experiment, will now be scrutinised very searchingly with respect to its actual working. On the whole, it may be said that it has worked better than was expected—but it is still capable of improvement, and we believe, therefore, that either this or next year will be laden with some important changes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 13.—Cotton has been in good demand throughout the week, and with some excitement on Monday, owing to advices from New York of reduced receipts, prices advanced considerably. The market has since been quieter, and in general freely supplied, but quotations close above the rates of last week for almost every description. Of Sea Island the sales have not been large, but extreme prices are fully supported. American has been in extensive demand, and on Monday had risen ¼d. per lb., but during the last few days it has been more abundantly offered, and rather easier, but closes ⅛d. to ¼d. above the quotations of Thursday last. The business "to arrive" continues large, and at prices subject to rapied fluctuations. New Yourk advices to the 12th of March quote middling 25c., costing, to sell in Liverpool, 10½d. per sailing vessel, 10⅝d. per steamer. In Brazil a good business has been done at a slight advance, which is not fully maintained at the close. Egyption has been in fair demand throughout the week, but being freely offered little change in prices can be quoted. The inquiry for East India has been upon the whole moderate, and although prices have with the general character of the market improved ¼d. per lb., during the last two days the extreme advance is barely supported. After investigation, 25,000 bales have been added to the previously estimated stock of East India cotton in Liverpool.

ESTIMATED STOCKS.

	This day.	Same time 1867.
American	bales 192,970 ...	245,830
Brazil	,, 62,540 ...	53,800
Egyptain, &c.	,, 50,130 ...	67,030
West India, &c. ...	,, 6,460 ...	16,310
East India	,, 31,410 ...	113,480
China and Japan ...	,, 960 ...	770
Total ...	... 344,470 ...	497,220

MARCH 18.—An improved demand; prices for arrival cotton being ¼d. per lb. dearer and for cotton on the spot against the buyer. Dharwar—Fair, February sailing, 8¾d. Dholleràh—Fair new merchants, shipments March to April, 8¾d.; ship named, 8¾d.; midding fair, old native, December sailing 8d. Broach—Fair new merchants, shipment March to April, 8¾d. Oomrawuttee—Fair new merchants, shipments February to March, 8¾d.; March to April, 8d., 8 1-16d., 8¾d.; ship named 8⅞d.

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS MARKET.

MARCH 14.—The market for cotton yarn and cloth has again continued to fluctuate all the week so as to destroy the confidence which is necessary to a sound and healthy business. Manufacturers, and indeed the trade generally, feel a strong sense of humiliation at the shuttlecock way in which their interests and fortunes are placed at the mercy of mere speculators in the cotton trade, but there appears to be no help for them. The position of manufacturers is far from satisfactory. A large proportion of them are making deliveries under contracts made nearly two months ago when cotton was at 7¾d. per lb., and many of these contracts have still some months to run; and since prices have been forced up 2d. to 3d. per lb. for cotton it may be easily conceived how difficult it is to get a proportionate advance on manufactured goods. While they can only follow each upward movement in a fluctuating market so as never to cover the highest rate of cotton, they, on the other hand, have no power to resist the losses incident to a subsidence of speculation. In these circumstances both yarns and cloths have been exceedingly inactive, sellers resisting lower prices in a sluggish market, while buyers feel that they must have an advantage if they can afford to wait.

MARCH 17.—The report from sellers is all departments to-day, as regards yarns and cloths, is one of unmitigated dulness. An air of tameness, which has been somewhat increased by accounts from Liverpool of a decline of ¼d. per lb. in cotton, has pervaded the market from the opening to the close of business. Shipping yarns have been difficult of sale at anything like the prices which spinners would be disposed to accept, and for home trade yarns there has not been much inquiry. Last Friday's prices are quoted by sellers, but a slight concession would be made to induce business. At the same time there is no disposition on the part of spinners to press their yarns on the market. Sellers of cloth say the demand for these goods is limited in the extreme, and we have a market almost entirely without business as regards the discriptions of fabrics suited to India and China. Buyers are timid, and appear almost wholly disinclined to commit themselves to offers, and any attempt on the part of sellers only results in bids which show a somewhat startling discrepancy between the cost of production and the prices obtainable under such circumstances. All quotations are more or less nominal, and we may describe the price of all classes of goods today as a good deal weaker. Manufacturers are in many cases getting through their engagements, and show much willingness to sell if the very low terms offered did not put transactions in such a state of the market out of the question. The actual business effected has been of an unusually small amount. The business for continental and other markets than Eastern has also been on a small scale. The home trade houses, though in the market are very cautious buyers, and have not done much business.—*Home News, March* 20.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH DEBATE.

(*Times, March* 17.)

MR. DISRAELI, who rose amid much cheering, said,—Sir, the right hon. gentleman, when he rose to-night, made a charge against the House, and he made, at the same time, an announcement of stirring importance; for he told us that the crisis of Ireland had arrived, and that the members of Her Majesty's Government had proved that they did not realize the importance of that truth. But as the right hon. gentleman proceeded, and it appeared that the crisis of Ireland which has just arrived was the culminating point of a controversy which had existed for 700 years, I could not myself but feel that I was indeed the most unfortunate of Ministers, because at the moment when I arrived by Her Majesty's gracious favour in the position I now fill a controversy which has lasted for 700 years had reached its culminating point, and the Ministry was called upon to produce measures equal to that supernatural exigency. (Laughter and cheers.) I applied myself to discover what could be the circumstances which had brought about a conjuncture so startling and so unprecedented. I watched with interest as the right hon. gentleman proceeded; and when, as I thought, with generous candour he began to intimate to the House what were the elements of this portentous crisis, it appeared that the first of the elements which are to bring about such great results is the existence of Fenianism. But I am not aware that Her Majesty's Government are peculiarly responsible for the existence of Fenianism. When we acceded, under the auspices of Lord Derby, to office two short years ago, Fenianism existed, and the suspension of the liberties of the people of Ireland had taken place under the auspicious advice of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He, who was himself a member of the Government to whom the fatal secret of Fenianism was first communicated, came down to this House to propose those extra-legal remedies with which the country is now too familiar. (Hear.) This is the first element of the crisis. Therefore, as far as the first element of the crisis is concerned, the right hon. gentleman did not feel at that moment the necessity of coming to Parliament to recomend the violent course which he recommended at the conclusion of his oration this evening. (Hear, hear.) But the right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that there was another cause and another element which had produced this awful crisis. And what was it? It was Irish emigration which had brought about this critical state of affairs, and which called for these instantaneous and violent remedies. The right hon. gentleman, however, himself said that the emigration from Ireland had somewhat subsided (Hear, hear.) There certainly was a time when the emigration was greater than it is at present, and when the announcement from Ireland of the thinning of its population excited great alarm and apprehension in this House and throughout the country. And who was one of the Ministers, and one of the most influential Ministers, of England during all that period? The right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) With two of the elements of this crisis the right hon. gentleman was as silent as a mouse the whole time. (Cheers and laughter.) For our made this arrangement of the Church of Ireland, which, indeed, for many years he vindicated with so much eloquence and power of reasoning, and he never for a moment alluded to the critical state of affairs. There was also a third element of the crisis; and what was that? It was the education of the people of Ireland. But the people of Ireland were not educated only yesterday. The people of Ireland have had for a considerable period the advantage of a system of education under circumstances more favourable than the people of England have had. For 30 years, more or less, the people of Ireland have had great advantages of popular education, and the fruits of that education, certainly within the last ten years, have been very perceptible. (Hear, hear.) But although everybody is perfectly conscious of the beneficial effects of education in Ireland, the right hon. gentleman, notwithstanding he was so conversant with all the consequences of education in that country, never came forward until now to state that the education of the people of Ireland recommended the course which he has suddenly called upon the House to take. But there was one more element, and that completes all the ingredients of this awful crisis. And what is that? The Parliamentary Reform Bill which fortunately, and in spite of the efforts of the right hon. gentleman, was passed last year. (Cheers.) That is the fourth element of the crisis, and in consequence of that you are to destroy the Irish Church. We will consider the question of the destruction of the Irish Church, if the House will permit me to address them at the right time; but that is not the logical consequence of the passing of the Reform Bill for England. I draw from it a more logical consequence, for I think we ought to pass a Reform Bill for Ireland, and the House well know, and the right hon. gentleman himself admits, that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to introduce, and would have introduced to-night, had it not been for this debate, a measure with that object. These are the four ingredients which the right hon. gentleman has brought before us, as accounting for the production of a state of affairs which he describes as the crisis of Ireland, all the elements of the crisis being elements of an obsolete character, and having no relation to the consequences which he recommends. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say he would be glad to have some information upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Titles and railways. Really I think the House will permit me on this occasion, as the hour is late, and as we must touch on some subjects of more stirring importance, not to delay upon topics of that kind to-night. Notice has been given of a motion on the subject of Ecclesiastical Titles, and when it is moved we shall be prepared to give the information the right hon. gentleman seems to desire. Nor shall I enter on the subject of railways for Ireland. The right honourable gentleman seemed to indicate that we had been somewhat negligent in pursuing that business. All I can say is, it is not an easy task at any time to form an efficient Royal Commission. We did form one. We lost no time, although it took much time to form the Commission. I believe they have pursued their labours with very great energy and ability; and in due course we shall be able to advise Parliament on the subject. The right honourable gentleman then directed his attention to the measures proposed by the Government, which he says show that the Government do not realize the position of affairs which constitute the crisis in Ireland. The first measure is that involved in the intimation of our intention to recommend Parliament to grant a charter to the Roman Catholic University. The right hon. gentleman raised an argument against that proposition, which no doubt had some effect on the House, upon an assumption that we had announced our intention to ask the House to endow that University. I certainly never heard of that intended endowment before. ("Oh, oh!") The noble lord, the member for the county of Kerry, who spoke early in the evening, attacked the Government because they were proposing a charter without an endowment. Certainly, my noble friend, the Secretary for Ireland, made no such proposition, nor was there any necessity for our making it. It is perfectly true that when the right hon. gentleman opposite asked about endowment, my noble friend said he would ask the House to pay what are called the University expenses, such as are paid for the London University. It is perfectly legitimate for the House to decide whether they will pay them or not. They are of no great amount, the charge for the London University being, I think, about 8,000*l.* a year. I don't suppose that in this case any such sum will be required. It will be perfectly legitimate for the House, even if the charter is granted, to refuse to pay the expenses of the Roman Catholic University out of the public funds. The reason why we have proposed a charter for the Roman Catholic University has been very much misunderstood in the course of the debate. The hon. member for Birmingham said that it was our care for Fenianism. I may be permitted to say that our intention to meet this want in the higher education of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland is of a date more ancient than Fenianism. I have expressed my sense of the necessity from the Opposition bench, and I believe the first words I gave utterance to, when I took my seat on this side of the House, conveyed an expression of my conviction that the higher education of the Roman Catholic population could not be left in its then unsatisfactory condition. Well, Sir, we have produced our measure, which we think is on the whole the most practical measure that could be devised. It is very easy for gentlemen to say, "You should have proposed a new University, or dealt with Trinity Colleges," and to suggest other schemes of that kind. It is the same on all Irish subjects. When there is a want in Ireland or a grievance to be remedied there is a great deal of discussion, and to remedy the grievance and supply the want schemes are proposed that are of a perfectly impracticable character. They may suit the student in the abstraction of his study, but when you come to deal with them in this House they cannot be carried. (Hear, hear.) Wherefore we have proposed that which we think can be carried and ought to be carried. I have not heard an objection to this proposition that will bear the slightest discussion. I admit I have heard many objections, and I am going to notice them. I will begin with the speech of the right hon. member for Stroud (Mr. Horsman). It was a speech distinguished by inaccuracy of statement and great fallacy of argument. I do not dwell upon the last two points, because the great advantage of a debate is that inaccuracy of statement and fallacy of argument generally find their level before the debate is over. What I do object to is that the right hon. gentleman made inaccuracy of statement and fallacy of argument the basis of virulent invective against a large body of Her Majesty's subjects, to whom Her Majesty's Government are ready to express their obligations for the ass

racter and pursuits, men of great intellect and intelligence, and they always exercise a great influence over the press. They exercised a great influence over the press before the French Revolution by means of the Encyclopædia, and in England at the present day there is not a leading article that strikes you that you may not almost always trace to a philosopher, (Laughter.) The philosophers assist the Nonconformists, and though they have not a single point in sympathy, this union between the Nonconformists and the philosophers makes a most active and influential body in the State. It becomes the House of Commons, however, when they hear speeches like that which they have just heard from the right hon. member for South Lancashire, adopting opinions which he has not held for many years, but which he recommends with the ardour of a convert (a laugh) it becomes them not to be hurried into resolutions in which they will not be supported by public opinion. You must look to the general character of the people in both islands, and I say that it is a religious people. Notwithstanding much that may have occurred of late years which may not apparently be in accordance with that opinion, I say that if you take a general view of the character of the people of England, it is a religious people. (Hear, hear.) It is unquestionable that the Scotch are a religious people. But if there be a people which may be described as the most religious people in the world, it is the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It is not there even an affair of creed, for whether a man be a Presbyterian or an Anglican, or a Roman Catholic, religion is one of the great elements of his life, and not a day passes without his religious convictions exercising an immense influence over his actions. (Hear.) Now I say a religious people will always be in favour of ecclesiastical endowments. They may quarrel among themselves upon particular points but a religious people will always be in favour of corporations that give importance and precision to their convictions. And, therefore, I think we are embarking in a very dangerous course when, at a period at which no one could have anticipated it, a right hon. gentleman of the great standing in the country of the right hon. gentleman of the member for South Lancashire comes forward suddenly ("oh, ho!"), as it were from ambush? "oh!" and "hear," and announces not merely that he proposes to destroy the institution which he has himself so often advocated, and which he has himself told us has existed from the times of the Tudors, but when we are to adopt this policy in deference to the principles of a greater master on this subject, who has fairly, and, I must say, with the honourable candour which usually characterizes his speeches, confessed that a great issue is at stake—namely, whether we should terminate in this country all ecclesiastical endowments. (Hear, hear.) Now, I want the House to realize the gravity of the question they are called on to decide. Do not, in consequence of the state of Ireland, arising from the development of the Fenian conspiracy and the necessity, as I am frequently reminded, of "doing something," allow yourselves to be hurried into a decision which, if carried out and followed to its consequence—as it most assuredly will be—must give a new colour to your society and alter all the principles upon which you and your forefathers for years have acted. (Cheers.) This is one of the gravest questions which can be brought before the consideration of public men. You are public men; you are men all of great intelligence, and many of you of eminence. You make a Senate that the world speaks of with pride, while it recognizes your attributes and your actions with a consciousness that your deeds elevate the general character of human nature. But remember that you are something more than senators. You are representatives of a nation, and of an ancient nation, and I deny your moral competence to come to a decision such as that which the hon. member for Birmingham has recommended, and such as the right hon. gentleman, the member for South Lancashire, is prepared practically to carry out—I deny your moral competence to do that without an appeal to the nation. (Loud and continued cheering.) I say it is a question upon which the country can alone decide, particularly under the circumstances at which we have now arrived. (Hear, hear.) You cannot come on a sudden, and without the country being in the least informed of your intention, to a decision that will alter the character of England and her institutions. You cannot come in this off-hand manner to such a decision as that. Why, look at what you are doing. You are asked to take a course to-night which will effect a revolution in this country. I am not taking now the limited issue to which the right hon. gentleman conveniently confined himself. I take the broader issue laid down by the great master of this subject, and upon which England and Ireland probably will soon have to pronounce. The Liberal party have been in power for more than a quarter of a century. Have they prepared the mind of England upon this question? (Hear, hear.) Have their high authorities told the people that the great principles upon which the society and even the political condition of the country are founded are erroneous? You and your forefathers and generations before them, and long centuries of men, have built up this great realm of England. You have acknowledged, you have encouraged, you have supported, you have stimulated, you have lived and acted under the influence of ecclesiastical endowments, and have you during all that time in any way guided public opinion to doubt the propriety of that system, of that great, immense, and beneficent system under which you were born and which your forefathers created? (Cheers.) Not a syllable of the kind. Political economy was applied, treaties were made with France, repeals of laws took place, efforts were made, and successful efforts, to promote the comforts and convenience of the people, but not a word was ever uttered for the last 25 years by the party that have enjoyed a monopoly of power in this country (cheers) to form the mind of the people upon this great issue, upon which they ought not to give a decision in the perfunctory manner they are asked to do to-night. At the last general election the Liberal party had been seven years in power, and during those seven years not a single word ever issued from the lips of any person in authority—certainly not from the lips of the right hon. gentleman, the member for South Lancashire, that he had a doubt of the wisdom of the cardinal principle upon which our whole social system is founded. (Cheers.) You were led by a Prime Minister who had the advantage which I also enjoy, of being a member of this House, which certainly gives you an advantage in ascertaining public opinion, and interpreting the popular currents which ought to influence you. Did Lord Palmerston ever come forward and say that in his opinion all ecclesiastical endowments are a mistake, and ought to be done away with? (Hear, hear.) Why, I remember Lord Palmerston's last address to his constituents. It is a great advantage which a chief Minister in this House has at a dissolution of Parliament, that he can address his constituents—if he is in the other House he has not that advantage. He has popular sympathy at hand, which members of the other House have not. Does anybody remember Lord Palmerston's address to his constituents? I recollect it—there was not much in it. (Much laughter.) But I will undertake to say that Lord Palmerston did not intimate to the people of England that a great revolution was impending and that the principle of ecclesiastical endowments must be given up. ("Oh," and cheers.) It is my opinion, that it is impossible to deal with this question with the present House of Commons. I should have thought the best course would have been to close the necessary business of the Session, as was the intention of the Government, and hasten, as I am prepared cheerfully to hasten, to that appeal to the enlarged sympathies of our countrymen which fortunately the Bill passed last year has secured for us. (Laughter and cheers.) But the idea that this House of Parliament is to decide upon the question of continuing ecclesiastic endowments or not seems to me to be one too preposterous for a man of sense having opportunity to consider it for a moment to debate. What security have you that on the hustings you will not find this issue for your contemplation if you adopt the suggestion of the right hon. gentleman? The electors may naturally say you have changed the whole framework of our usual system, you have decided on the most important principle in politics, without consulting us, the great body of the nation, as opposed to the limited constituency which sent you to Parliament, and we question the justice and the propriety of what you have done. It will be certainly an agreeable thing to have such a contest, between the old and the new constituency. Sir, the power of Parliament is not the whole of the question; there is a moral exercise of power as well as technical, and when you touch the fundamental laws of the country, when you touch the principles on which the most ancient and influential institutions are founded, it is most wise that you should hold your hand unless you have assured yourself of such an amount of popular sympathy and support as will make your legislation permanent and beneficial. I have not made this observation because I wish to screen myself in the shadow of silence; when I say we cannot come to a division upon such a momentous question without appealing to the country, I have no wish to take advantage of that position and decline to give my opinion until that appeal has been made. I am in favour of ecclesiastical endowments; I believe they have contributed greatly to the welfare of this country. (Hear, hear.) I believe they are one of the greatest securities for civilization, and I believe that they are beloved on the whole by the population of both islands. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the particular ecclesiastical endowment, to which the member of Birmingham did not confine himself, but to which the right hon. gentleman, the member for South Lancashire, at present confines himself (much laughter and cheering), I hope this House, or the next House of Parliament, will hesitate as to the course which it may adopt. No one pretends that the material effect of that endowment is not advantageous to Ireland. I am not, of course, founding any argument for the maintenance of the institution upon considerations merely of that kind; but when considering the condition of Ireland, which is the subject of the motion before the House (hear, hear), it is necessary that we should look at the probable effect upon Ireland of the destruction of the Established Church. In a material point of view, I say there is no doubt that such a measure would be very injurious. It would deprive a country which complains of absentee proprietors of many residents, men of character and of some affluence, whose general social action is admitted by all to be beneficial. (Hear, hear.) What strikes me always in Ireland as a general principle is that you should create and not destroy. (Cheers.) If the Church of Ireland were violently abolished, in my opinion you would add immensely to the elements of discord in that country. (Cheers.) I have yet to learn how the abolition of such an institution could take place by other means than violence. Violence and confiscation! Why, the history of Ireland has had too much of these. (Cheers.) They are the very evils which we all deplore. And yet the panacea for all the ills of Ireland is, according to the views which we have heard in this debate, to enter upon a course which must be accompanied by violence and spoliation. (Hear, hear.) I therefore object to any proposal for the destruction of the Established Church in Ireland, which must add to the grievances of that country. At the same time, I reserve to myself the right of considering the labours of that Commission which the right hon. gentleman has treated in a manner so deficient, I thought, in courtesy to its noble author. (Laughter.) Throughout these proceedings we have been accused of being the authors of the Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the Irish Church. We have been charged with having proposed it as a means of delay. But the manner in which it has been treated by hon. gentlemen opposite, and by late colleagues of a noble earl, the author of a celebrated pamphlet on the subject, is perfectly amazing. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Louth, informed us the other night that it was proposed without the slightest intention of influencing public opinion by the proposition. (Much laughter.) Now, I should call such conduct on the part of the noble earl deceptive, if I were to borrow words which I have heard were used in another place. (Loud cheering and much laughter.) But as long at least as I may have any part in the conduct of the business of this House, there will be, I hope, one House of Parliament at least that may be a model of manners. (Renewed laughter.) I will say nothing rude in respect of an august assembly that seems for a moment to have lost that perfection of manner which I once thought it possessed. (Much laughter and general cheering.) I say, then, that this question is one that must be decided by the country. But I will take no refuge under that declaration. I recognize the importance of ecclesiastical endowments, and I think it would be a fatal mistake to follow the advice of the right hon. gentleman and terminate the existence of the Irish Church. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I say again I reserve to myself the right of availing myself of the information of the Royal Commission. I think that the scope of their inquiry is much larger than it is convenient for some gentlemen to acknowledge, and I believe its inquiry may be a source of great improvement and public advantage. Nor do I wish to conceal my strong opinion that we are approaching the time when there must be a change in the status of the unendowed clergy of Ireland. I do not mean by that to say I am in favour of what is called paying the Irish priests; and I am quite sure that the Irish priests are perfectly sincere in their declarations, that they would not consent to become stipendiaries of the State. (Here, hear.) I am unwilling that any clergy should be stipendiaries of the State. I think that such a position lessens their independence and impairs their influence. (Hear, hear.) That scheme will not have our support I believe the Irish Roman Catholic bishops and clergy are perfectly sincere in their declaration on the subject, because I think there is wisdom in that declaration; and in stating my belief that the time is fast arriving when there must be a great change in the status of the unendowed clergy, I am not referring to any such arrangement as is indicated in that scheme. (Hear, hear.) I will not take refuge in the jokes of Sydney Smith on the subject. I think a manifesto such as has appeared in a political organ of great authority as a reproduction of those flippant and heartless observations which might have had to a certain extent some practical application five and thirty years ago—a very unfortunate thing; because the time is gone by for such arrangements as it has gone by for such an arrangement as in his matured wisdom Earl Russell announced as the result of his unparalleled experience. When he intimated that the Young Ascanius here was the only man who could carry that policy into effect. (Much laughter.) Though I am prepared to uphold the principles I have stated, while I should be sorry to see anything in Ireland destroyed, I do not believe that the Irish Established Church will remain with respect to the other portions of the population—with regard to the clergy of the other portions of the population—in the identical position which she now occupies. (A laugh.) If you ask me what I want, I will be as precise as any of you have been. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I have been reminded in the course of this debate of expressions which I used five and twenty years ago. I could remind other gentlemen of the expressions they used on the same subject five and twenty years ago; but I do not much care for that sort of thing. (A laugh.) With reference, however, to that passage which has been quoted from a speech made by me, I may remark it has appeared to me at the time I made it that nobody listened to it. (Laughter.) It seemed to those who heard it that I was pouring water upon sand, but it seems now that the water came from a golden goblet. With regard to the passage from that speech, there are many remarks which, if I wanted to vindicate or defend myself, I might legitimately make. I might say that speech was made before the famine and the emigration from Ireland, and the whole of that passage about the starving people and the amount of population to the square mile no longer applies to Ireland. I might say that speech was made before the change in locomotion, and the sale of a large portion of the soil of Ireland, which has given you a resident proprietary instead of an absentee aristocracy. ("Hear, hear," and a cry of "No!") As far as I can understand, the absentee aristocracy seems more popular than the resident proprietary. (Laughter.) All this I might say, but I do not care to say it, and I do not wish to say it, because in my conscience the sentiment of that speech was right. (Hear.) It may have been expressed with the heedless rhetoric which I suppose is the appanage of all who sit below the gangway (loud laughter); but my historical conscience is that the sentiment of that speech was right. Perhaps I ought to apologize to the House for alluding to history. We have been told by a great authority in this debate that there was to be no more history introduced into discussions, and I observe that the right hon. gentleman has been wandering about the country during the recess delivering lectures against the study of history. (Laughter.) But, Sir, Irish policy is Irish history, and I have no faith in any statesman who attempts to remedy the evils of Ireland who is either ignorant of the past or who will not take lessons from it. (Hear.) In my opinion a policy in Ireland of conciliation which is to commence by outraging the feelings and humiliating the pride of a million and a half of men ("Hear, hear," and "No, no,")—most intelligent, very wealthy, and highly spirited—is not a wise policy. (Cheers.) It may be a party triumph, but it will not, in my mind, tend to the national welfare. I apprehend, from what has fallen from the right hon'ble member for South Lancashire, that the hon. member for Cork will not call for a division. If he did I should certainly oppose his motion, because I see no practical result that could arise from it. What the Government propose to do they can do without going into committee on the state of Ireland. Let me briefly recapitulate what they are prepared to do. Notwithstanding the sneers of hon'ble gentlemen opposite, I trust a Charter will receive Her Majesty's sanction, with the approbation of the House, to institute a Roman Catholic University. We ask for no endowment. If the House of Commons will not grant to the Roman Catholics of Ireland the assistance which they do to the London University, which boasts, I believe, of not being a religious body, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who have outlived penal laws, will probably be able to survive that infliction. I have told you what we are prepared to do with regard to the land—immediately to legislate upon all those practical points of importance upon which leading men on both sides are agreed, and after we have legislated to institute authoritative inquiries upon all those points of controversy upon which leading men are not engaged. To-night, if we had had the opportunity, we should have produced a Reform Bill for Ireland, which will greatly add to the popular privileges of the people of that country. There are many members of this House who look with apprehension upon a measure of that kind. I do not; because I believe we are on the eve of a policy for Ireland which will reconcile races, which will settle a true community, and which will terminate the sorrows of afflicted centuries. (Cheers.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¾
3	do.	1/11 7/16 "
2	do.	1/11 3/8 "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11¼ "
On Scotland		1/11¼ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th April 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844,

Capital *Our Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 5/8d.	"
3 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11½d.	"
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On demand	...	...at 1s. 11 3/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11 1/4d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£50	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland	do.	
On Ireland	do.	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	5 "
3 do.	...	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
3 do.	...	...at 1s. 11½d.	"
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	...	...at 1s. 11¼d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without interest.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or Proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 49, Gloucester Place, Portman square.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

H. SOMERVILLE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Bombay Manager.—H. WINDHAM, Esq.

London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.

Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.

Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	"	4 "
12	"	5 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & G. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Dox. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	per Dox.
do.	do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Dox. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	"
" 2	" pts.	14	"
Old Tom		Rs. 20	"
Brandy 1	"	" 32	"

Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES' BORDEAUX.

COGNAC	Extra fine quality	*...	Rs. 58 per dozen.
	Superior do.	"	32 "
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